

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—King Henry IV.

HILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—CONKIE SOOAL.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE.

MADISON THEATRE, Broadway.—CURIOUS CASE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TICKET OF LEAVE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HOUSE THAT JACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO GIGARS.

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ross. The greater number of them, however, were of that class interesting only to a comparatively few individuals or to small localities. In the Senate the Lexington Avenue Railroad bill was reported adversely, and the report was agreed to. The bill amendatory of the act legalizing the bounty and riot bonds of our Board of Supervisors was ordered to a third reading. The bill to establish a free library in this city was again brought up on its third reading, and again defeated. The Brazil Navigation Company bill was ordered to a third reading. Among the bills introduced was one designating the day next succeeding certain holidays; that come on Sunday to be observed in the payment and acceptance of bills of exchange, &c. A resolution was presented that the Board of Commissioners of Pilots present plans for the completion of the Battery extension. It was tabled.

In the Assembly the bill establishing a Bureau of Military Statistics was passed. Reports were made from committees on the bills to establish the Home for Disabled Soldiers and for the incorporation of a company, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to establish a public market in the Eighteenth ward of this city. Included in a large number of measures introduced were another Health bill for this city and a bill for the construction of a bridge across the East river, between New York and Brooklyn. Bills were introduced for a Department of Real Estate in our city government, to incorporate the Public Stock Board, to build an armory for the Eighth regiment of the National Guard, and for the construction of ship canals in Broadway and all the contiguous streets, in lieu of the numerous railroads, completed or projected. A resolution was offered instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for printing an additional number of copies of General McClellan's report.

The democrats of the Assembly held a caucus yesterday to consult over the Metropolitan Police bill. There was considerable discussion; but no course was decided upon, and they adjourned to continue the conference to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
A meeting of the Lincoln Campaign Club was held at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street last evening. Mr. Charles S. Spencer occupied the chair and Mr. George Terwilliger acted as secretary. After an address from Mr. Spencer in advocacy of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, a committee was appointed to make arrangements as to the organization of the club. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

The proceedings of the Board of Education last evening were unimportant. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Hittelman, to suspend a by-law of the Board in order to permit the children of the public schools to contribute to the Sanitary Fair, was adopted. A strange anomaly was that the republicans were the principal opponents of this resolution.

The proceedings of the Court Martial on Lieut. Cole's case were quite interesting yesterday. Gen. Spaulding and the Judge Advocate were both on the stand, and furnished some spicy evidence on the method of enlisting at Lafayette Hall. An important revenue case, which has been for several days past engaging the attention of Judge Shipman and a jury in the United States Circuit Court, was yesterday brought to a close, the jury returning a verdict for the government. The cause of action was an alleged excess of duty imposed by the Collector of the Port upon an importation of French calfskins, technically *cuirs ches*, or waxed calfskins. The article was detained at customs until an additional tax, imposed by the Tariff act of 1861, was paid on protest, and it was to recover the supposed excess of charge that the action was brought. Plaintiff sought to show that a portion of the invoice, which weighed more than thirty-three kilograms, or about eighty pounds per dozen, were not tanned calfskins within meaning of the Tariff act of 1861, but an article known to the trade as kipskins. On the other side experienced leather importers testified that weight is no criterion by which to judge of the classification of leather skins; that the growth and quality of the skin is the only safe test. A verdict was returned for the government.

There was an interesting divorce case on trial in the Supreme Court yesterday entitled *Mellville vs. Mellville*. The parties are well off and hold respectable position in society. Mrs. Mellville appears as complainant, and charges her husband with adultery, committed, as she alleges, during a period extending from 1858 to 1861.

A case of *Gudeanu vs. General Wool* was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, before Judges Leonard, Clarke and Sutherland. It was one of those cases of arbitrary arrests similar to that of George W. Jones vs. Wm. H. Seward, reported in these columns about two weeks ago. The defendant sought to remove the case into the United States Circuit Court for trial, contrary to the wish of the plaintiff, and the argument yesterday was upon the legality of the removal of the lower court denying the motion to remove the cause out of the State courts. The court took the papers and announced that they would render a decision in the matter at the conclusion of the term.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge Russell, Mary Walke, a middle aged Irish woman, pleaded guilty of having shot at Mary Carroll on the 19th of January last. The complainant is employed as housekeeper at No. 54 West Broadway, where the prisoner entered without leave, and, on being ordered out, committed the assault above mentioned with a six barreled revolver. John Fisher, a German, was tried and convicted of having robbed Wm. Schreiber of \$170 in greenbacks. Schreiber is one of the many returned volunteers who have lately been relieved of their money while intoxicated. He took part in this city on a forlough, when he visited the saloon No. 51 Bowery, where he imbibed pretty freely, and was relieved of his pocketbook by the prisoner. James McKenna, an Irish laborer, pleaded guilty of having attempted to utter a counterfeit ten dollar bill on the New England Pacific Bank, North Providence, R. I., at the store of John Fitzpatrick, No. 154 Eighth avenue, on the 2d inst. All the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Surrogate Tucker yesterday settled the accounts of Henry A. Mott, executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Clotilda Smith. All application being made for a collector for the estate of Mary Noble, deceased, the Surrogate declined to make such an appointment until some decision should be made in the Common Pleas, as to whether the latter court would interfere by injunctions against the representatives of estates appointed by the Surrogate in his discretion. It is understood that this question—which comes up in the Lawrence estate—will be decided by Judge Cardozo in a few days.

The stock market was again strong during most of the day yesterday, but Harlem, which is noted as being the most fluctuating stock on the list, after selling as high as 115, suddenly fell in the afternoon to 100. The transactions in gold were light, and the prices of the previous day were not sustained, the closing quotations being 167½ a 168. Capital continues to flow into the city for investment, and lenders have great difficulty to get six per cent for their money. Government securities were higher, under an increased demand.

There was comparatively little business transacted yesterday in commercial circles—the variations in gold leading to restrict operations on "Change and elsewhere. Prices of *commodities* were unchanged. On "Change trade was light. Exporters of breadstuffs held off for lower prices, with the fall in gold and exchange.

THE LEGISLATURE.
A large amount of business was transacted in both houses of the Legislature yesterday, and the measures receiving attention were very numerous.

and prices were consequently irregular, and in some instances a shade lower. The stock of prime wheat is small, and sellers hold on tenaciously for full prices, while shippers are unwilling to pay, our market being above those of Great Britain. Whiskey was higher on the strength of the passage of the Excise bill, by the House striking out the tax on stock on hand. Provisions of all kinds were flat, except dressed hogs, which were higher and active. Freight was very dull, the steamers taking the "line's share," and at rates nearly as low as sailing vessels.

Wendell Phillips' Recent Speech on Reconstruction.

Mr. Wendell Phillips is evidently in a state of mind. Like Othello, he finds his occupation gone. So long as slavery existed he had some thing to talk about, and could about, and be eloquent about; but now that slavery is practically dead he is an orator without a subject. His speech at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening was wild and incoherent throughout. It disappointed his friends and admirers, and afforded his enemies sufficient grounds for sneers and laughter. Without being either the one or the other, and looking at Mr. Phillips from our usual independent standpoint, we are compelled to say that he made himself ridiculous. His turgid, confused, senseless oration was as different from his customary clear and eloquent speeches as a brickbat from a diamond.

Mr. Phillips promised to speak upon reconstruction; but it is painfully apparent that he does not know anything about reconstruction. The only thing he seems to understand is the darky; and in less than ten minutes after he began his address he mounted upon this old hobby and rode away, leaving the reconstruction question to take care of itself. Perhaps this was the wisest and most sensible thing that Mr. Phillips could do; but certainly it was not what he had undertaken to do, and did not carry out the programme of the evening. The only reference of any importance which the orator made to reconstruction was this:—"Now there never will be a set of men in Tennessee fit to sit down and legislate on the interests, pecuniary and honorable, of the Empire State, until Andy Johnson sees John Hancock under a black skin. That is my idea of reconstruction." Now, if this is not an ardent nonsense, what is it? We doubt if Mr. Phillips knew what he meant by it. His audience, deluded by the jingle of long words, showed their ignorance by applauding it. What has Andy Johnson to do with the Empire State, or John Hancock with Tennessee? The passage might have been written by the author of the "elbows of youth," but it is decidedly unworthy of Mr. Phillips. And yet it is a fair specimen of the whole of this dreadfully silly and incomprehensible lecture.

In spite of the record of Mr. Phillips' abolition martyrdom, we must accuse him of a lack of moral courage. He wanted to advocate amalgamation, and he was afraid to do so. What could have prevented him we do not know. That is what he means, and there is no reason why he should not say it boldly. It is the logical deduction from all the propositions which he has labored so many years to prove, and he cannot be allowed to back out of his own theories at this late day. The intermarriage of white men and black women and white women and black men is what Mr. Phillips desires. What, then, hindered him from avowing his desires? He has so long set all decent society at defiance that he cannot be afraid of social ostracism. Can it be possible that he has had a sudden attack of modesty, and that his lips refuse to express the gross and sensual ideas which his brain has conceived? Do his senses and his stomach revolt at that close communion of the two races which he is now called upon to advocate? Does the color of the negro offend his eyes, or the odor of the negro disgust his nostrils? Does he shrink from embracing the representative of a race which he has so often declared to be the highest and noblest on the face of the earth? Has he forgotten his fine-spun theories upon miscegenation and the grand mulatto species which is to result from them? Is he going to retract his former declaration that amalgamation is the only way to save the nation? If we answer these questions in the negative, what does Mr. Phillips mean by his silence upon the theme most dear to his heart? If we answer them affirmatively, why has he not the courage to confess himself in the wrong?

The fact of the matter is that we are getting along too fast for Mr. Phillips. While he was arguing that slavery ought to be abolished the war abolished it without his assistance, and he was left out in the cold. Fanatics never can comprehend facts, and facts always kill off fanaticism. The abolition of slavery is a fact, and Mr. Wendell Phillips is a fanatic. Everybody can deduce the corollary for himself. Mr. Phillips fondly imagined that he could gradually do away with slavery somehow or other—he never was very certain how—and might then insinuate amalgamation. Probably he supposed that he would die full of years and honors just as the slavery question was settled, and so leave the amalgamation part of the business to his disciples, having laid down the laws for their guidance in a series of speeches and letters. But, unfortunately for this bright dream, slavery allied itself to rebellion, and so committed suicide before Mr. Phillips was ready for this consummation. Now he has to face his amalgamation doctrines in person, and before a practical people, who are prepared to say to him that they do not care to intermarry with the blacks, but that, if he thinks it such a very good thing, they have no objections to his trying it himself and introducing it into his own family. The anticipation of such a reply puzzles Mr. Phillips. He cannot make up his mind what to do. He does not know whether to go ahead or to fall back. The speech which he intended to deliver and ought to have delivered on Tuesday evening was simply this:—"My plan of reconstruction is amalgamation." The speech which he did deliver was a cowardly dodging of the subject. But let us give Mr. Phillips a little time. Perhaps he will see a suitable wife under a black skin before Andy Johnson discovers a John Hancock in the same location.

A GENTLE HINT FROM WINTER DAVIS.—The Hon. H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, is one of the ablest men in the present Congress. Elected as an out-and-out loyalist, administration man and emancipationist, he cannot endorse the silly, crude, inconsistent and dangerous expedients of Honest Old Abe in the way of reconstruction, but still tells him these things will never do. Let President Lincoln prepare to take in his sails accordingly; for all dispassionate, thoughtful men agree in opinion upon this business with Winter Davis.

THE CLERICAL BULL AGAINST THE FAIR.

The interference of certain clergymen of this city in the programme prepared for the Metropolitan Fair has attracted very wide attention, and the assumption has been denounced by all the press, with but one or two exceptions. It has in many circles of society been regarded as a "clerical bull against the fair"—against the Sanitary Fair as well as against the fair of New York. With shameless disregard of the decorum of private life, these clergymen, with gowns and without gowns, have attempted to present a large number of the most respectable and patriotic ladies of New York before the rude gaze of the public as instruments in a movement whose tendency is "to debauch the public conscience and corrupt the public virtue." This was sufficient to stamp the protest with odium, and to arouse public indignation against the authors of it; and, as an effort to thwart the patriotic intentions of the givers up of the fair, and to throw obstacles in the way of its success, it is as impudent as it is distasteful and unparliamentary.

To bring this matter of raffling again home to them: what have these clergymen to say in extenuation of the public sale of their church pews? Is not the privilege of hearing a favorite and eloquent preacher a "prize" to which the pew buyers aspire? And is not the putting up those pews to the highest bidder literally a raffle or a gambling operation for a prize, by which their churches are enriched, and in which the most opulent are most likely to win? These who can afford to invest the most greenbacks get the best seats and bear the best advantage, while the poor devotee either has to take a back seat, or, in other words, draws a blank. Moreover, how is it with the parishioners of these clergymen? Will either of the reverend signers of this protest, having a rich congregation, point his finger, during his next Sabbath discourse, to the gold operator or stockjobber of Wall street, sitting among his congregation, and say that he is not, in the completest sense, a raffer, a gambler, a seeker after prizes in the lotteries of speculation, but is a fit subject for clerical denunciation? We have yet to witness such a sublime spectacle among the clergy who occupy pulpits in our fashionable churches; and several of the names of such divines are appended to this indecent protest. A man may become a maniac on an exchange, arising from bad speculations, from drawing blanks when prizes were expected, and may brandish dirks and wound public officers, and put to flight a whole batch of his victimizers; but does either of these clergymen pretend to say that they would denounce the entire operations of that exchange as immoral, as gambling, as tending to "debauch the public conscience and corrupt the public virtue"? When they do this they may attempt to justify their course toward those ladies of New York who are engaged in this purely patriotic and purely benevolent enterprise of a Metropolitan Fair.

NOTHING VERY WONDERFUL.—Some of our slow coach newspaper contemporaries appear to be astonished at the decided ground taken by the HERALD in favor of an amendment of the constitution completely and eternally abolishing the institution of slavery. But there is nothing very wonderful in this. The HERALD is a progressive journal of the present day, and not an organ of the dead past. It has no time to waste upon dead institutions, dead issues or dead parties. It deals with living things, living men, living questions and the onward march of the great events of this stirring time. We are in the midst of a mighty revolution. The HERALD sees it, recognizes it, and shapes its course accordingly. It is free to do so, because it is not tied to any politician, clique or party; and so the people understand it.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S AMNESTY.—It is understood that President Lincoln will probably extend his amnesty to the colonels of rebel regiments, from this consideration, among others, that if we offer the pardon involved to the colonel of a rebel regiment we may get the whole regiment, officers and all, where now we only get a few scores of straggling deserters. Let the rebel colonels, then, be invited to come over. Nay, more: as an occasional rebel general is beginning to drop in at a venture, why not extend the pardon to all rebel generals who will within a given time return to the old flag? As there is now a fair prospect of demolishing the rebel armies in this way, why not try this extension of the amnesty as an experiment of strategy?

THE FAVORABLE CLASS.—The House of Representatives has decided that the favored class, to be enriched at the expense of all other classes and the Treasury, shall be the whiskey speculators. Such is the lobby power of whiskey.

THE TARIFF.

The two purses of \$1,000, with a stake of \$250 each, to come off over the Fashion Course on the 15th and 22d of June next, have closed, with Robert Fillingham, John Morgan and General Blair in both races.

FINE ARTS.—Mr. Steinhilber sells this evening, at the Derby Gallery, the choice collection of old paintings, an art gallery belonging to Mr. Grimshaw, of New Orleans. It comprises specimens of the Italian, French, Spanish, Dutch, English and American schools, including a portrait of Washington, by Gilbert Stuart. The whole of these works are to be sold without reserve.

HACKETT TO NINTH.—This evening the Academy, though its auditorium is too large and is otherwise not well suited to the representation of any Shakespeare's plays, is to be open to the great dramatic King Henry IV, which is to be given with proper historical costumes and appointments, and some players of note and ability, who will, we hope, take pains to support Mr. Hackett in his famed role of Falstaff.

Important Revenue Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman and a jury.

Wm. DOW vs. a *CALF* CHASE TO BE A "CULPIN".

AND BECOMES A "KIPSKIN".

Mendelsohn vs. Collector Calves.—This was an action to recover an alleged excess of duty paid to the Collector of this port under protest. The goods in question were the manufacture of Aguerre Freres, of Vernon, France, and were invoiced as "cuirs ches," or waxed calfskins. They were to be used for the manufacture of shoes, and were valued at \$100,000. The invoice, which weighed more than thirty-three kilograms, or about eighty pounds per dozen, were not tanned calfskins within meaning of the Tariff act of 1861, but an article known to the trade as kipskins, and thus liable only to the duty levied on that class of goods, and not to the duty levied on the skins of a kipskin, as so called by the trade. On the part of the government several prominent lawyers and importers were called, and testified that weight is a criterion in determining whether a certain skin is or is not a calfskin; that the growth and quality of the skin are the only safe tests; that calfskins weigh from ten to one hundred and twenty pounds per dozen. Several lawyers also testified that the growth and quality of the skin are the only safe tests; that calfskins weigh from ten to one hundred and twenty pounds per dozen. Several lawyers also testified that the growth and quality of the skin are the only safe tests; that calfskins weigh from ten to one hundred and twenty pounds per dozen. Several lawyers also testified that the growth and quality of the skin are the only safe tests; that calfskins weigh from ten to one hundred and twenty pounds per dozen.

An Unknown Vessel Ashore.

HITZ, Mass., Feb. 17, 1864.
An unknown brig (outward bound) dragged her anchor from the rocks and parted. She is now upon the wharves of today's morning, and is expected to be sold by the British agent, with the cargo down.

INTERFERING FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The National Guard and the Metropolitan Fair have attracted very wide attention, and the assumption has been denounced by all the press, with but one or two exceptions. It has in many circles of society been regarded as a "clerical bull against the fair"—against the Sanitary Fair as well as against the fair of New York. With shameless disregard of the decorum of private life, these clergymen, with gowns and without gowns, have attempted to present a large number of the most respectable and patriotic ladies of New York before the rude gaze of the public as instruments in a movement whose tendency is "to debauch the public conscience and corrupt the public virtue." This was sufficient to stamp the protest with odium, and to arouse public indignation against the authors of it; and, as an effort to thwart the patriotic intentions of the givers up of the fair, and to throw obstacles in the way of its success, it is as impudent as it is distasteful and unparliamentary.

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